

Feb. 18.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.  
A FIRE-SIDE COMPANION.  
It is true if you see it in  
**THE BEE.**  
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

# THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee  
—A—  
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.  
**TRY IT!**  
*Do you want reliable news? Do you want a  
business man's advertisement? Do you want colored  
trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!*

VOL. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

No. 4



H  
Normal school graduates.



PROF. ELZIE HOFFMAN.  
Washington's greatest concert leader.





Politicians ought to tell the truth. Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro.

There is but little hope for the negro in the South.

The Bee editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished.

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politics?

Be what you say you are nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

Don't be alarmed at noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of officers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army.

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times beyond measure.

## DEADLY BACTERIA.

HOW FLIES AND MOSQUITOES DISTRIBUTE GERMS.

Scientists Daily Making New Discoveries—Majority of Our Soldiers Lost in Spanish American War Died From Typhoid Fever Carried by Flies.

The relations of insects and bacteria to man are of the highest importance and are only just beginning to be appreciated in a vague manner by the public.

The extent to which diseases are conveyed by insects is appalling. Scientists are daily making new discoveries of this character. As a very pertinent illustration of what takes place it may be pointed out that the majority of our soldiers lost in the late war died from typhoid fever carried by flies.

Texas fever is conveyed by the Southern cattle tick. Professor Koch found that the Tsetse fly, which causes an enormous loss of cattle in Africa, kills not simply by its bite but also by introducing harmful micro-organisms into the blood of its victim. The germs of malaria are inserted into the blood of man by mosquitoes. The insect finds the germs on the de-



NOSE OF COMMON HOUSE FLY CARRYING DISEASE GERMS.

caying animal and vegetable matter on which it feeds. The mosquito also conveys the horrible filaria diseases of the East, which include elephantiasis. Leprosy is communicated by mosquitoes and other biting insects.

The "pink eye" of the Southern United States is attributed to the horse tick. In the Fiji Islands Europeans have to wear a veil to protect themselves against a serious native eye disease, which is spread by the guinea.

Flees played an important part in causing the recent terrible outbreak of bubonic plague in Asia. The horse fly and a common variety of biting fly (stomoxys calcitrans) infect cattle and even men with the germs of anthrax.

Even without the intervention of flies and other insects man is always loaded with a swarm of microbes. A well known bacteriologist recently set about classifying the various orders of bacteria which are found on the human skin. He gave up the task after he had counted two hundred kinds.

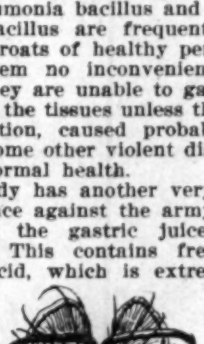
Every one of these different kinds was found to the number of rarely less than five million. Thus it seems that every man carries about with him microbes considerably exceeding the entire population of the world.

Fortunately we are not utterly at the mercy of these microbes. Very often it is only the sick whom they can hurt. Nature, who never creates a pest without supplying some means of combating it, has furnished the human body with several lines of defense against the microbial hordes.

The first line of defense is the skin, which most of the micro-organisms are incapable of penetrating. It is just here that we perceive the dangers to which we are exposed from the stinging insects. They introduce into the blood germs which would otherwise not be able to pass the skin. The common house fly does not bite, but it may spread infection by depositing the germs in the mouth, nose or eyes.

Besides the skin there is another line of defense against the microbes in the mucous membrane lining the mouth, throat and digestive tract. The pneumonia bacillus and the diphtheria bacillus are frequently found in the throats of healthy persons and cause them no inconvenience whatever. They are unable to gain entrance to the tissues unless there is an inflammation, caused probably by a cold or some other violent disturbance of the normal health.

The body has another very important defense against the army of microbes in the gastric juice of the stomach. This contains free hydrochloric acid, which is extremely de-



MICROBE-LADEN FOOT OF HOUSE FLY. Structure to germs. The cholera germ in particular is unable to flourish in this acid, and therefore a stomach in a thoroughly sound condition is a sure protection against cholera.

The blood also possesses certain properties of defense against microbes the nature of which scientists are only just beginning to find out. Microbes will flourish in the blood of certain animals. Diphtheria, for instance, does not infect rats or mice. There are in the blood of these animals certain floating substances which have destructive properties so far as the bacteria of diphtheria are concerned.

When the bacteria attack any point of the organism these substances receive an automatic signal and float to that point. They help to destroy the invaders.

Acting in co-operation with these substances are those corpuscles of the blood which are called "phagocytes." They not only attack the microbes, but eat them.

The human blood possesses phagocytes, and it is by their action that we acquire immunity against smallpox and other diseases after an attack. When the smallpox germ first attacks the body the phagocytes hasten to defend it. If the body lives the phagocytes in the blood have become so vigorous that they will be able to repel any future attack of the smallpox germ with ease.

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1404 H STREET, N. W.

Chas. E. Speiden

Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellular Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

## GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

### Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. You will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, sink on both sides of needle (patented), two other lay flat; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY

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All Goods packed and Delivered Free of Charge.

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No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, cold, bronchitis and asthma, or for consumption in any of its stages. Dr. Williams' Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. Its present form has been recommended as the best preparation known to revive vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by Dr. ALEXANDER LEITCH, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

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AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Liberal discount to Churches, Benevolent Societies, Social Clubs, Military Organizations and Labor and Trade Unions.

All work ready when promised.

We have purchased an entire outfit of New Type with the most approved modern styles, enabling us to execute our work with satisfaction to all.

We invite you to call and inspect our office even if you have nothing to do.

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Northwest.

James F. OYSTER

Dealer In

BUTTER; EGGS

AND

CHEESE.

MARBLE BUILDING.

[Cor. Pa. Ave. and Ninth Street.

Washington, D. C. Telephone 271.

## CHINATOWN WHITE DEVIL

Lieut. Wm. Price of the San Francisco Police Force Honored With That Name.

DESCRIBES HIS WORK.

Never Fights Highbinders Twice in the Same Way—Secret Signals Travel Ahead of Officers and Birds Flit.

The Only Safe Way to Capture a Hatchetman is to Make a Rush—Danger Always From Secret Trap Doors Operated By Cords or Springs—Treachery of Roof Fighting.

Lieut. William Price of the San Francisco police force has been fighting the "hatchetmen" of Chinatown in that city for ten years. He has thus described his work and that of his enemies:

The only way to fight a pack of demons is to be a demon yourself, I guess. Ten years ago the highbinders called me their "white devil." If there is anything in a name, all right, I would rather have them believe I am a devil than an angel.

How do I fight highbinders? Never twice in the same way. If you set a trap for a hatchetman and he gets caught in it you will never bag another one that way. If there were 1,500 highbinders in the quarter everyone would know it in less than five minutes. When I walk down Kearney street and up toward Chinatown these men have signalmen who carry the news on ahead of me, just as if someone had my picture on a banner going on in advance. And these signals travel like a flash. A certain wave of the hand goes from block to block and these hands are well paid, too.

But if they should fail in their duty and some highbinder should be caught redhanded all the punk sticks in Chinatown could not save the erring signalman. A price would be placed on his head before an hour.

Besides this system there are secret wires and alarms leading to attics and underground dens where the highbinders hold their meetings. I remember a big raid we made one night in Ross Alley. We had located twenty hatchetmen in a deep cellar, but the next thing was to get them handcuffed. I knew we had the right men and that signals were being used. "Little Pete" had just been murdered and over his grave vengeance had been sworn. Our only hope was to reach the signals or wires. A block distant from the den was a Chinese butcher, on the street corner, and his stall was open so he could look in three directions. He had a suspicious look whenever I came about and always began to cut up meat. We watched him. He always went to the same block and began cutting. Two minutes before the raid I jumped around the street corner and into his stall. He moved toward the block, but I clicked a gun in his face. It was not a block at all—simply a board rounded to look like one, and the slightest weight upon it would press a button below and ring the highbinders' bell a block away. I clipped the wire carefully, handcuffed my man to an iron railing outside and soon had a wagon load of men from Ross alley on the way to the central police station. They were murderous looking fellows, but we covered them all with guns as soon as the door was opened.

The only safe way of getting a highbinder is to make a rush. He always has six or eight doors at his disposal. Besides secret hiding places, blind doors and windows. I have known some of them to leap into a "dumb waiter" or secret elevator and shoot up to the attic and jump through a hole in the roof. All this in a few seconds. Right here is the danger in hunting the highbinder. A policeman is liable to step upon a concealed trap door in the hallway or the rooms of the building and fall into some dark, foul basement twenty feet below. We have to look out for this when we do the "rush act." Not many weeks ago Tom Naylor was pursuing a desperate fellow through an old lodging house on Stockton street, and was just about to grab him by the "pigtail" when the highbinder ran up a "trick ladder" to a hole in the roof. Tom followed him and when near the top of the criminal pulled out a nail, jerked a wire and Naylor fell twenty feet to the floor, while his man ran out over the roof. Naylor then had to give it up.

The roof fighting is the most treacherous of all in minding highbinders. A man is a good target in such a place, and it is impossible to tell where the shot will fire. But that isn't all. On all these roofs there are trap doors. An officer is liable to step on one at any minute, while the hatchetmen know them all at a glance. It is a bad thing to fall through these doors. You don't know where or how far you are going to journey, nor just what kind of company you're going to find at the bottom. The doors are operated by cords or springs.

I have surprised many a gang by sliding down a rope right into their midst. Anything sudden is always best. Sometimes a shot fired above their heads the moment you enter the room will have the desired effect. You must show them right from the start that you mean business. Sometimes a squad can surprise the guards and lookouts by jumping out of carriages before the door or from the opposite side of a crowded street car.

When a highbinder's society meets to set prices upon men's heads and determine which among them shall do the deed the utmost caution is observed. If their wires are clipped they are still safe. At least three guards stand near the entrance, two of them on the opposite side of the street. If a man is to be killed one black button is placed in the bowl and the members begin to "draw." Doomed but resolute, is the man who gets "the black." He must do the job and money is ready for his defense if he is caught.

## THE MAREORAMA.

One of the Attractions at the Paris Exposition—A Land Steamer.

One of the attractions of the Paris exposition of 1900 will be Hippo d'Alesi's "Mareorama," the principal feature of which will consist of a large ocean steamer, the passengers upon making a voyage from Marseilles to Constantinople; that is to say, an imaginary voyage, since the vessel will not move forward at all, the illusion of sailing being introduced by an arrangement that has already been employed upon the spectacular stage.

The vessel will be mounted upon a spherical pivot, and the only motions that it will have will be those of pitching and rolling, which will be given it through the maneuvering of four pistons.

It will be surrounded with genuine boiling and foaming water; and in the ventilators will be placed seaweed and algae, traversed by a current of air that will become impregnated with marine odors.

The spectators, or passengers rather, will walk about at their pleasure or sit at ease in chairs upon the deck, which will reproduce that of a genuine steamer with the minutest accuracy, with all the details of masts, rigging, smoking and vibrating funnel, and a crew executing various maneuvers at the command of an experienced captain.

At the same time, to the starboard and port of the vessel will unroll canvases 50 feet in height, painted with all the perfection that might be expected from the brush of M. d'Alesi, and representing the port of Marseilles, flying to the rear, Erioul, Chateau d'If and fishermen's boats, and then the high seas and the Algerian and Tunisian coasts toward which the vessel will be apparently steering.

Over half a mile of canvas will unfold all the sites and episodes of this picturesque voyage. Every one is acquainted with the phenomenon of the displacement of an object which occupies the entire field of vision gives the stationary spectator the impression that he himself is moving.

It is the intention to change the canvases after the exposition is over, and then, perhaps, make a trip to the north pole—(Revue Internationale des Expositions de 1900).

Expense of Parliament.

A paragraph going the rounds of European papers is intended to show that popular government through a representative legislature is generally more expensive than monarchic government. According to this view the most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate cost nearly \$1,500,000 each year. Russia, which has no parliament in the American and English sense, saves this item of expense, a saving which must seem to most persons insignificant when compared with the advantages derived.

One reason why the French Assembly is so expensive is its extensive membership. There are 300 Senators and 844 Deputies, a total in excess of 800. The salary paid each is 9,000 francs, or \$1,800 a year—\$200 less than was paid New York Assemblymen before consolidation. French legislators also have free passes on the railroad. Italian legislators receive no salary, but have free transportation on railroad. The cost of the Italian Parliament was 2,100,000 lire last year, or about \$420,000. The Holland legislature is in two branches, the First and Second Chambers of the State-General. The former comprises 50 members who receive 10 guilders a day during the session, and the second 100 members, who receive 2,000 guilders a year and their mileage. A Dutch guild is approximately two-fifths of a dollar, and the total expenditure of the Dutch Parliament is \$300,000 a year in the equivalent of American money. As might be expected, Spain has an elaborate parliamentary system, whereby not alone do the elected representatives of the people (for of such of the people as vote) have places in the Cortes, but also those who, without being elected, receive a cumulative vote in several districts sufficient to have elected them in one. Spain expended last year 100,000 pesetas for its Cortes, equivalent to about \$350,000. Portugal expended for parliamentary services about \$100,000, and Austria, with two Chambers, one in Vienna, and the other in Budapest, about 4,000,000 florins, of which 2,300,000 was for the Austrian Reichsrath, and 1,700,000 for the Hungarian Parliament. The members of the lower Austrian house, ostensibly a representative body, receive 10 florins a day for their services and get besides a mileage on Austrian railroads. By the official valuation of the United States Treasury an Austrian florin is worth 20 cents, so that an Austrian lawmaker receives substantially the same as the law of the United States fixes as the public work of laborers on some of its public works.

The members of the Swedish Parliament number 150 in the upper and 250 in the lower branch. The former get no pay; the latter receive 1,200 crowns, or \$300 a year, and if the session lasts longer than four months they receive 10 crowns additional for each day of actual service. A Swedish crown is worth about 25 cents, and this means an addition of \$250 a day for legislative overtime. England spends about \$260,000 a year for the British Parliament, the members of which serve without salary. The German Reichstag, one branch of which represents the political divisions of the country, and the other branch the voters, costs about \$400,000 for this purpose, and Greece 500,000 drachmas for its Chambers of Deputies, the equivalent of \$100,000. The United States has 90 Senators and 350 Congressmen approximately with an annual salary account of \$2,500,000, exclusive of expenditures for clerks, secretaries, stationary, mileage and like expenses.

Amount of Powder to Propel Projectile.

The amount of powder required to propel cannon projectiles is about half the weight of the projectile. A projectile four inches in diameter weighs 32 pounds; five inches, 50 pounds; six inches, 100 pounds; eight inches, 250 pounds; ten inches, 500 pounds; twelve inches, 850 pounds; thirteen inches, 1,100 pounds; sixteen inches, 2,375 pounds.



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Sold by all booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.  
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.  
Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1st edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and in addition long lists of names, "Webster's Unabridged," "The New Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.  
Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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The largest glass of Henrich's BEER in the CITY.  
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I DON'T, BUT I WILL BE HERE AFTER.  
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**MEEHAN,**  
N. W. Cor. 7th and H sts., S. W.  
One of the best places in S'h Washington  
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Of the finest brands, FRESH BEER DAILY.  
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Also Manufacturer of fine Cigars.  
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Meals at all hours, and Game in Season.  
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**Edward Flynn,**  
DEALER IN FINE  
**WINE & LIQUOR**  
735 Delaware  
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**HOTELS—BALTIMORE.**  
**SARATOGA HOTEL.**  
A. H. Cole, Proprietor.  
Special Rates To Theatrical Troupes New Management.  
Bar Stocked With The Finest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
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Cars to and from all Depots, pass the Hotel.

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**BYE AND MOUNT VERNON**  
**WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.**  
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**ARTISTIC**  
Recommended by Leading Dressmakers. They Always Please.  
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NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE  
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138 to 146 W. 14th Street, New York  
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50c a YEAR  
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Address THE McCALL CO., 138 to 146 W. 14th St., New York

**THE HORSE IN BATTLE.**  
A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out, he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in the service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between its teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible.

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Episodes are developing a taste for miniature specimens of the earth's products. To supply the demand in larger cities for young vegetables, such as the French consider the most delicate and appetizing, the truck farmers bring to market tiny potatoes, turnips, carrots, cauliflower and even heads of cabbage the size of a baseball. Such vegetables are, it is said, more easily digested, their fiber being tender and succulent, instead of tough and often of a woody nature as the growth arrives at maturity.

**THE RIGHT OF BURIAL.**  
Despite the growing difficulty of finding space for the interment of public men within the walls of Westminster Abbey at least one notable family still enjoys a prescriptive right of burial there. These are the Dukes of Northumberland, who have the exclusive use of a spacious vault in the chapel St. Nicholas. The vault, which was the last resting place of the Seymours, was opened as recently as 1883 to receive the remains of Lady Louisa Percy, the elder sister of the present Duke.

**AN AUTOMATON DUCK.**  
Of all inventors of mechanical curiosities Jacques Vaucanson was certainly the king, says the Scientific American. His automatic duck was to console a man an object of admiration. The bird waddled off in search of food and picked up and swallowed the seeds that it met with. It was impossible to distinguish this duck from a living one. It splashed about in the water and quacked at pleasure.  
Nov. 24th 3 mos.

**A CHINAMAN'S FATE.**  
Declared Dead by a Society, He Was Taunted and Killed Himself.  
In San Francisco there's a Chinese secret society, the laws of which are as strict and unchanging as those of the Medes and Persians. One of the members of this society told some of its secrets—an offense punishable by death. He was to be tried in the usual way before a tribunal of the society. The night of the ordeal was fixed. The culprit was represented by able counsel, but the sentence was death—as was expected. An executioner was called from an adjoining room. He was a strapping big Chinaman, and wore one of those hideous wooden masks that art critics think so beautiful. He carried a double-edged sword fully five feet long. To test the edge he folded a newspaper in eight parts, and the knife went through those eight thicknesses of paper as if it were a bit of butter in summer time. The culprit was brought in upon his knees, and another Chinaman, also on his knees, faced him and caught the traitor by the cup. He drew the culprit's neck toward him, the smock was pulled over the shoulders, and with one mighty swing the double-edged sword descended. Like a flash it clove the air and then stopped. A fractional part of an inch separated the sword from the victim's neck. Very, very gently the executioner brought the weapon down until it just touched the traitor's neck. Then, as it is a crime to kill a man in San Francisco, he stopped. He brought the sword to his side again, turned to the judges and said: "The culprit is dead."  
The newly executed got on his feet and said something to the judge. The judge did not heed—for the culprit was dead. He tried to speak to the Chinamen, who were hurrying from the hall. But he spoke to deaf ears. To all intents and purpose he was a dead man.  
He made his way into the street, and the first thing that caught his eye was a huge poster proclaiming to all Chinatown that he had been executed that evening. No one would speak to him, no one look at him—he was a dead man—just as dead as if the executioner's sword had in reality descended.  
For a whole week that man wandered about Chinatown, the posters proclaiming his execution staring him in the face at every turn. Not a crust of bread could he beg—not a mouthful of water. His people knew him as dead—he was past, gone, buried.  
And so one day he wandered up into the American portion of San Francisco and stole a revolver from a messenger boy, who was showing it to some companions. Then he ran down into Chinatown, sat down on the pavement beneath one of his own death notices and blew the addled brains out of his poor Chinese head.

**Baby's Tooth Set in a Ring.**  
Exclusive young matrons of the smart set who are also doting mothers have just introduced into fashion a new ring, which is exciting the greatest attention.  
The woman who first wore one of these mysterious rings told all about it the other day to a girl friend who was admiring it and wanted to copy it. She said, "Why, the little white stone wouldn't be considered a gem to any one but me. It is only one of my baby girl's pearly white teeth. She knocked out a little front tooth not long ago, and as it was too precious to throw away, I took it to my jeweler and asked him if it couldn't be set in a ring. And here is the result. I told him to surround the tooth with diamonds and turquoises, alternating with one another, as I think just the touch of blue adds much to the beauty of the ring. The baby tooth encircled with diamonds looks too white. A number of my friends who have copied my idea have taken one of their baby's teeth to the jeweler's and had it surrounded with the child's birth stone."

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Nov. 24th 3 mos.

**THE CITY OF GHOST.**  
The famous old city of Ghent, Belgium is built on twenty-six islands, which are connected with one another by eighty bridges. Three hundred streets and thirty public squares are contained in these islands.  
**THE MUSHROOM LEVER.**  
In London a paving stone which weighed 800 pounds, and which was wedged in on all sides by other stones, was lifted up by a mushroom.

**PERPLEXING HAWAII**  
AN ISLAND WHICH HAS NO NORTH SOUTH, EAST OR WEST.

The Difficulty of Getting One's Bearings—Terms Used in Indicating the Different Sides of Streets—Are Official and Used in All Legal Documents.  
Visitors to Honolulu are often perplexed to get the points of the compass fixed in their minds with reference to streets and locations. They are still more perplexed to find nobody who knows them and nobody who feels the need of knowing them. To the visitor especially from the Mississippi Valley where the Congressional survey of public lands has laid out everything four-square, so that directions and distances are always thought of in their relation to north, south, east or west, this is incomprehensible.  
But it does not take a very long residence there to learn that the points of the compass in the ordinary matters of direction are of very little practical use, and the prevailing system, indicating locations and direction, adapted from that used by the native Hawaiians and continuing the use of their nomenclature, is a very practical one and well adapted to conditions.  
The islands are small and of volcanic origin. There is at least one main range of mountains on each island, though there may be subsidiary ones. As is well known, mountains do not run with special reference to the points of the compass. And the narrow valleys and crowded out of the volcanic mass and extending from the mountains to the sea bear still less appreciable relation to them. So that if one were to establish the points of the compass with relation to any one of these valleys a quarter of a mile would bring him to another, where he would have to take his bearings all afresh. But there are two objects he can never get out of sight of. These are the mountain and the sea. And on this fact the basis both of the nomenclature and of the system of direction rests. With relation to any point the two cardinal directions are toward the mountain and toward the sea. Now, the native Hawaiian terms for these are "mauka," toward or in direction of the mountain, and "makai" toward or in direction of the sea.

The topography of the country, a series of valleys extending from the mountain to the sea, and the feudal tenure under which land was held in the ancient day, led to the division of the country into narrow strips, or districts—moku, as the larger were called; ahupua, the next smaller, and ili, those still smaller, but all, with very few exceptions, extending from the seashore to the top of the mountain. In this way common people, restricted to their own ili, yet had access to the sea to fish and swim and ride the surf, to the mountains for firewood and building material, and to land between to cultivate taro. The boundaries of these districts were all carefully defined in time immemorial and remain the same to-day. Moreover, each district had its name, and that name remains.  
With the mountain above and the sea below and the narrow districts in succession, each with its boundaries and name well defined, the basis of the system and nomenclature of direction was complete. A given point or object is "mauka," toward the mountain, or "makai," toward the sea, in relation to another object or point; and it is "wahihi," or "ewa," in the direction of the district of Ewa, for the other relations of direction.  
So that in Honolulu, for instance, where no street runs north and south, or east and west, and few streets run straight in any direction for any great distance, no one speaks of the north or south side of the street—no one can; nor of the east and west sides. But every street has a mauka and makai side, or a wahihi and ewa side. So a particular corner may be precisely and accurately described as the mauka-wahihi corner, or the makai-ewa. These terms are not only colloquial, but official. They are used in contracts, deeds, wills and statutes. They suit conditions and have grown out of them.

**More Fervor.**  
"Dar's one of de sma'test mules in dis city," announced the proud proprietor of an ash cart to one of his patrons. "He unde'stan's ebery wot I say, same like he was a pussion."  
"Hardly, I guess. Tell him to go ahead a little."  
"Get up, dar, Sunshine!" and the mule began to back.  
"Look at that, now."  
"Dat's what I'm telling you, boss. Ef dat mule don't unde'stan' me pebfect, how do he know to do de op'site ebery time? He never miss since I had him, boss."—Detroit Free Press.

**A Strange Animal.**  
Devil's Island, made famous as the prison of Dreyfus, has a strange species of animal found nowhere else on earth. This odd animal has been called the coati, and is a peculiar combination of mammiferous, carnivorous plantigrade.  
It is about the size of a cat when full grown, with a long head shaped like a pyramid, a tremendous nose, making it the Cyrano of animals. The jaws are long, like those of the young alligator and it uses its forepaws to carry its food to the mouth, as monkeys and squirrels do.

**From the Other Side.**  
Here is a "personal" that appeared not long ago in a London newspaper: "Willie, return to your distracted wife and frantic children! Do you want to hear of your old mother's suicide? You will if you do not let us know where you are. Anyway, send back your father's colored meerschaum."  
And yet we say the Briton has no very lively sense of humor.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

## COLOR PREJUDICE ABROAD.

At one time and not very many years ago, the race hatred and prejudice against people of color in America, was confined to America. But of recent years all this has been changed so much that, today in London, England, there are inns and hostels which positively refuse to accommodate colored people. News conveying this intelligence reached us some time ago, from a reliable and trustworthy source, and we must confess that, it did cause us some very considerable astonishment; for although we are aware that the Kaffirs, East Indian, coolies and merchants, in South Africa, are treated far worse than the colored people of America are, (More particularly the Kaffirs) on account of England's remoteness from the scene, men of Kaffir, Zulu and Hottentot origin, have never, until recently, been subjected to invidious personal discrimination in London, and the American negro has actually come in contact with a London prejudice, which he had erroneously thought, was an institution peculiar to his own country. The question arises, what is the cause? and what is the remedy, if remedy be required?

In answer therefore, to the first interrogatory we would say, that we do not believe the South African policy of the British Chartered Company, is responsible at all, but that from our own shores there go annually abroad over 1 hundred thousand white people, travelling for recreation and pleasure, who frequent the principal hotels and inns in foreign countries and have gradually lowered the consideration which the colored people of America formerly received every where in Europe. A colored lady now residing in Washington, who lived in Berlin, where she was making a study of the German language, encountered this discrimination, in a boarding house there, the land lady of which had several American women stopping with her at the time.

In answer to the other question, we would say that it is vitally important that the negro in America, be not allowed to be pictured to the European intellect, either as a brute or as a being incapable of measuring up to the highest moral and intellectual qualifications of modern requirements. At one time in this country, there was a healthy moral atmosphere which hovered over New England and from which emanated those potent forces, which liberated the negro from many forms of legal and political tyranny and which exerted a powerful influence, for equal and exact justice, but alas! New England today is dominated by a spirit of commercialism which is neither sympathetic for the outraged class of American citizens, nor likely at an future time to espouse its cause. Therefore, as the American had his representatives in every capital of Europe, stirring up public sentiment for his massacred and outraged brethren, which finally terminated in the universal concert of European powers calling the Sultan to cease or have his Empire dismembered, so must the

American negro send abroad to the principal centres of European thought and power intelligent representatives, who will show to the republics and crown heads of Europe, the hypocrisy of American civilization its hideous outrages, its wanton, fiendish and unprovoked massacres of black people, no less than the brighter and more dignified characteristics of our people, who are being misrepresented abroad. We believe that with intelligent representatives abroad, who would put themselves in touch with the leading journals of England, France, Russia and Germany and show up every lynch in this country, its black laws and the economic severities, which are crushing us to death, America would pale before such a formidable international sentiment as would be evoked in a few months.

Particularly at this while she is busy, on a hair brained attempt to go into the colonizing business against its own Declaration of Independence and while she is making such frantic clamor of some kind of independence which she has up her sleeve for Cuba and the Philippines, would it be extremely wise for the American negro to show up to the entire civilized world the class of liberty they enjoy here. We could maintain about a dozen bright brainy and race loving men at an expense extremely small and which could be raised by having each large city where colored number more than twenty thousand, make individual contributions, through local organizations or through one grand national organization.

## WHY HE IS NOT A LEADER.

Some few weeks ago the Hon. George H. White of North Carolina, took exception to the Bee's editor speech, entitled "Our New Leadership." The editor failed to recognize the gentleman as a leader for many reasons. He fully demonstrated the fact on last Tuesday night at the graduating exercises of the High and Normal schools. In his speech to the most cultured audience in this country, he made Virgil, the author of Homer's Iliad, He had King Alfred in existence during the time of the Druids; he said electricity had been invented instead of discovered and to cap the climax he could not pronounce the Philippines. Why should he be classed a leader?

## THE WORKING COLORED PEOPLES REFORM PROTECTIVE UNION AND MUTUAL FIT SOCIETY.

Dr. J. N. Johnson and others are arranging the details for the immediate opening of a Working People's Union and Society under the above name. By working colored people is meant all colored men and women who have to perform some service for a living. The larger class are of course, the unskilled laborers male and female whose interests must control. The doctor, who is a man of experience feels certain that this Union will be the strongest organization of the masses, ever attempted.

Particulars will appear later. Lawyers, physicians, ministers, editors, teachers, business men and women are asked to cooperate. Meetings to explain will be held at churches and elsewhere. The interests of all classes are made mutual and are specifically arranged for the plan.

The democratic party will put up Bryan in 1900.

The colored trustees on the High and Normal school committee ought to supervise the graduating exercises of the High and Normal schools.

The great trouble with some of our school officials is they want to tickle the vanity of white people, who don't seem to appreciate it. The white people received tickets to the graduating exercises (i. e.) some of them, but sent their servants.

## THE NEXT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To the editor of the WASHINGTON BEE Permit me through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of delegates to the election of delegates to the next National Convention. I would suggest, but we need a thorough and clean organization, so that we may amount to something, it seems that in this city republican organization has so decreased and become so small, that nobody pays any attention to it. Every district should organize a district republican league and from each district, there should be formed a central body, of well informed white and colored republicans, who represent something and somebody. The District of Columbia seems to be given over to citizens associations and these associations harbor colored men from membership. Let six representative republicans go to the Commissioners four white and two colored and they get nothing. Let six members all democrats go to the Commissioners from a citizens association and they get what they demand. I believe much of this is the result of nonorganization. Relative to the delegates to the next National Republican Convention, I trust we will have no more Carsons and Gleasons, but as both of these gentlemen particularly "Col." Carson promised the public several years ago that if they would crown him in his old age with a delectable "peace" they would give up the ghost and die, hence they are out the question, they went, they saw, they did not conquer, but right loyally did we work for him, nobody more than myself and now that I have rendered unto Caesar the things that were his, he must be laid aside and new men, new blood, younger men, men who can elect a national committee must be sent from the District. Hence it is with no degree of disrespect that we say to Carson and Gleason, farewell, sleep on, you brave and restful soldiers, in the political grave shall you be numbered with the brave.

We should like to see such men as Col. M. M. Parker, Col. L. M. Saunders, B. H. Warner, Col. Britton and others enter the field, on the other side such men as W. Calvin Chase, John F. Cook, Rev. Walter H. Brooks and others enter. Boys whatever we do let us send from the District two wide awake republicans who will stand for and mean something. Open the question and the fight must soon start. Again we must send McKinley delegates, and the District must endorse the able, wholesome and grand administration of President McKinley, not since the days of Abraham Lincoln have we had such a President. A nation united, prosperity restored, finance maintained on a sound basis Cuba free, and the negro played an important part, remember the 9th and 10th Cavalries, the 24th and 25th Infantry, always remember to them, teach our children how after thirty years negroes whipped Spaniards and helped to free Cuba, yes, "Cuba you shall be free." McKinley has been brave and courageous, loyal and true, a man of the people, who served the people and for him and his administration, let the District of Columbia send two McKinley delegates to the Republican Convention.

Lucius H. Peterson,  
June 12th 1899.

## WORK FOR OUR WOMEN.

The Sojourners Truth Home, of which Miss Mattie E. Bowen is manager offers great inducement to our women and girls. This association has established a Home Employment Bureau which will secure employment for women and girls, white and colored. Persons who want help are requested to leave their names with Miss Bowen. Persons who want first class working women and girls can obtain them by applying at the Sojourners Truth Home, 947 Florida avenue northwest.

Mattie E. Bowen.

## THE COMING RACE.

The first open race meet for colored riders will be held at Park Cycle Track, Conduit road on Thursday July 13, commencing at 3:30 p. m.

There will be fourteen hotly contested events, among them, a one mile novice open only to those who have never won a prize on a cycle track.

The event in which the greatest interest centers is the one mile District championship. In this event the leading colored riders of the District, will take part, and as several are riding in championship form, it is a matter of impossibility to pick the winner.

There will also be a 1/2 mile, open, a two mile Handicap and a one mile tandem race. Entry blanks are circulated and the riders are training faithfully in order to be in the pink of condition when the starters gun is fired.

W. M. Dewey, the former champion is again in active training and his friends are expecting good results from him. Wallace Coleman, the present champion is riding as well as ever and expects to duplicate his performance of last year.

West Dent, who made such an excellent showing at the meet of the Cross Country Club last year will be a strong favorite, and his friends confidently believe that he will carry off the honors at the meet on the 13th of July.

\$25 PER WEEK.

25 AUTHORS. Gen's. Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Wood; Cuban Gen's. Garcia and Palma, Capts. "Bob" Evans and Taylor; Secretaries Long and Gage; Nelson Dingley; Senators Daniel and Callum; Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Gen. O. O. Howard and Stewart L. Woodford and 9 other war leaders have united to write "The Standard History of the American Spanish War." The Official History Not a collection of magazine articles. Each author writes a chapter especially for this book. Finely illustrated. Exclusive territory. Liberal terms for buying list of authors sells it. Address Chas. C. Haskell & Son

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO RAILROAD.

Popular Excursion to Niagara Falls  
Saturday July 1.  
Thursday July 13.  
ROUND TRIP. \$10.00

A Ten (10) Day Tour to America's Greatest Natural Wonder via B & O Royal Blue Line and the High Valley Route, through the Switzerland of America. Special train of elegant day coaches and parlor cars will run on above dates, on following schedule:

Lv. Washington, D. C. 8:00 a. m.  
" Laurel, Md. 8:33 "  
" Baltimore, (Camden Sta.) 9:05 "  
" Baltimore, (MT. ROYAL) 9:09 "  
" Havre de Grace 9:55 "  
" Newark, Del. 10:25 "  
" Wilmington, Del. 10:45 "  
" Chester, Pa. 11:02 "  
" Ar. Philadelphia 11:28 a. m.  
" Ar. Niagara Falls 11:00 p. m.  
Stop overs allowed on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Burdette (Watkins Glen), and Mauch Chunk. Side trip to Thousand Islands from Rochester only \$5.50 Round Trip. Tickets good five days, but within return limit of Niagara Falls ticket. Special arrangements for dinner and supper en route at very reasonable rates. Call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for full particulars.—174t

## BARGAINS IN PIANOS

Upright and Square Pianos.  
On Easy terms.  
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Stieff Piano Warerooms,  
521 Eleventh Street, Northwest

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BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,  
361 Penn. Ave. N. W.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanics tools, ladies and gentlemen's wear in apparel.  
Old gold and silver bought.  
Unredeemed pledges for sale.

## L. H. Harris, DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals.  
PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.  
Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION TO HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools, for special excursions, to Harper's Ferry. For full information and terms apply at B. O. Ticket Office, No. 619 Pa. Avenue between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

## SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROUND BAY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools for special excursions to Round Bay. For full information and terms, apply at B. O. Ticket Office No. 619 Pa. Avenue, between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

## PROF. HOFFMAN AND HIS CLASS.

A CLASSIC AUDIENCE GREETED THE YOUNG MUSICIAN—THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC PACKED.

Friday evening June 9th the Academy of Music was packed with one of the most classic and distinguished audiences that ever assembled in that occasion was the first public entertainment of the elementary Sight Singing Class, (Damosch System) under the direction of Prof. Elzie S. Hoffman, who has won a wide reputation for his musical ability and the first musical director that has ever given in this city a standing chorus of tolerated and well trained singers. The orchestra

## Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

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A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

25 AUTHORS. Gen's. Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Wood; Cuban Gen's. Garcia and Palma, Capts. "Bob" Evans and Taylor; Secretaries Long and Gage; Nelson Dingley; Senators Daniel and Callum; Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Gen. O. O. Howard and Stewart L. Woodford and 9 other war leaders have united to write "The Standard History of the American Spanish War." The Official History Not a collection of magazine articles. Each author writes a chapter especially for this book. Finely illustrated. Exclusive territory. Liberal terms for buying list of authors sells it. Address Chas. C. Haskell & Son

## SEVEN-UP FOR HIS LIFE

Wild-Cat Smith Beat His Comanche Captor at the Game—Won His Life and the Life of a Young Girl.

Old Wildcat Smith of Texas, is just about the last living one of that famous band of pioneers who drove the Indians to the mountains, killed the panthers and bears, and blazed the tracks through the trackless wilderness. He does not look like a lawyer, but he has, nevertheless, sat upon a camp stool and decided cases of the greatest importance. He does not bear any very marked resemblance to a General, but he has commanded a considerable force in battle, and while military critics might have complained that he was deficient in strategic ability, none ever charged him with lack of valor. Few people would discover in his face or manner any of those traits that distinguish a duelist, but he has demonstrated that he possesses them all in an eminent degree by ordering "pistols and coffee for two" more than once. Upon one occasion he had the audacity to invite General Houston, who was then the President of the Republic, to "come out and exchange shots" with him. He says that the old warrior "floored" him by coolly making a note on a slip of paper and putting it in his desk. In answer to the enraged challenger's inquiry, the General simply said: "Mr. Smith, you are the forthright; when I have killed these other thirty-nine d—n scoundrels who have challenged me I will accommodate you. Be patient, sir."

Smith went to Texas in 1836, and served in the Texas army through all the long wars with Mexico. He was also a soldier in the great Civil War, and when that ended he enlisted to fight Indians, and remained on the border, until there were no more Comanches to shoot. He has been a man of war from his youth up, and in his old age he carries a soldier's musket with a fixed bayonet, and continues to make war on all kinds of game and "varmints." He wanted to go to Cuba, and when the boys insisted that he was too old and feeble he threw off his coat and challenged the whole company to fight him.

Upon one occasion Smith was captured by a roving band of Comanches, many of whom were well known to him. They frankly told him that they intended to make him run the gamut and burn him at the stake when they reached their village on Devil River. The captive had a flask of whiskey, which the chief took away from him. After taking several drinks the old warrior asked Smith if he could play "seven-up." Smith proudly boasted that he could beat any man living playing that particular game. This answer appeared to put the Indian on his mettle, and he at once proposed that they should halt by the side of the warpath and play for the highest stakes that mortal man ever waged on a game of chance—life. Smith eagerly agreed to the proposal, and they sat down under a tree and dealt the cards on a blanket. The other warriors dismounted and anxiously watched the game. The chief's name was Big Laugh, so called on account of a natural grin that marked his features. After a short time they stood 6 to 6, and it was Smith's deal. He ran the cards off and turned a jack from the bottom. Smith had won his liberty, and Big Laugh told him he might go; but the Texan had something else in view, but he determined upon another act which marks him as a generous soul possessed of the highest courage.

There was a young white girl tied on one of the ponies who was weeping in the most piteous agony. Smith coolly proposed to play another game, staking his life against the liberty of this young girl. Big Laugh was evidently pleased with the white man's courage, and after taking another drink he began to shuffle the cards. The young girl was cut loose from the pony and made to stand on the blanket, while the throng for binding Smith in case he lost were thrown at her feet. Again they played a close game, and at the end of a short time stood 6 to 6; but it was Big Laugh's deal. With what awful interest that poor girl must have watched the turning of that trump! The Indian slowly dealt the cards, and, peeping at the trump, a hideous grin spread all over his face.

"I was sure all was lost and was just in the act of springing at his throat," says Smith, "when he turned the queen of hearts for a trump. He could not give me, of course, and I held both the ace and deuce of hearts."

Big Laugh was by this time hilariously drunk and in a most excellent good humor. He not only kept his word and gave Smith and the young girl their liberty, but furnished them two ponies and allowed Smith to take his gun. The liberated captives reached the settlements in safety, where Smith's strange story would never have been credited had not the young girl borne witness that it was true. She is still living on a fine plantation in the Brazos, and is the widow of no less a personage than Colonel "Sam" Jones, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Wildcat Smith lives in a little cabin in the woods, and devotes his life to time to hunting bear and deer, and sometimes smaller game. He lives all alone and seldom appears in town except for tobacco or provender.

## Kitchener's Spies.

Lord Kitchener is made the hero of an interesting anecdote, the details of which have just reached London. It is told by a relative of the Sirdar. According to him, one night while the British-Egyptian army was approaching Omdurman a Dervish spy was discovered in camp, and was placed under arrest in headquarters. Not a word could be coaxed out of him; he pretended to be deaf and dumb. Shortly afterward a second spy was caught, and he, too, assumed a deaf and dumb role. He was placed in the same tent with the first prisoner.

Half an hour later a third spy was brought into headquarters, and was put with the other two without delay. At the end of an hour the alert guard heard animated whispering going on in the tent among the deaf and dumb prisoners. A moment after the third of the spies stepped out of the tent and demanded of the guard to be taken to the officer's tent. He turned out to be the Sirdar himself, who was disguised so cleverly that he not only fooled his own men, but wormed the secrets of the two prisoners from them.

## THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.



## ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL : : : :  
Hair Preparations

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting

the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake. No Humbug. No Experiment, BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the acme of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn, bristly and undesirable suits of hair. Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

## Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

## What ANGELINE Will Do:

- 1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.
- 2.—Angeline will stop the hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.
- 3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.
- 4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp.

## \$50 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and give a reliable and thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

## GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per Bottle; or 3 bottles for \$1.25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world. SPECIAL—Any person ordering 3 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodan's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline, will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodan's Cocoa Almond Cream a delightful application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy tinge. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effects after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world for 25c.

## The Harris Hair Straightener

is guaranteed to straighten and remove everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price \$1.00.

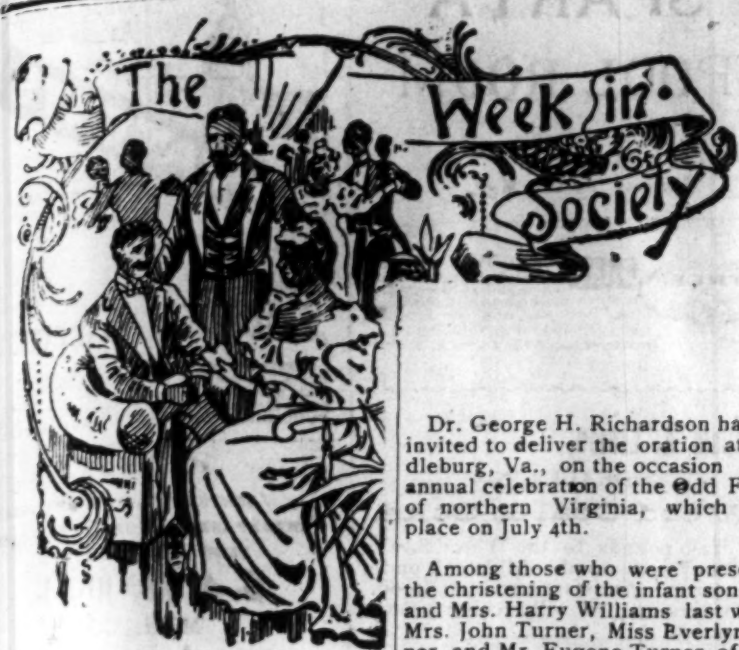
No goods will be sent C. O. D. The party's order must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always include Money Order, or Registered Letter. Goods will be taken with orders not exceeding \$50. Send by mail to any part of the world for 25c.

WANTED EVERY HERE. Write for terms. To return all orders. A safe and immediate shipment of all goods ordered is also guaranteed. A

## Angeline Pomade Co.

402 INDIANA AVE.  
Cor. Vermont St. and Indiana Ave.  
INDIANAPOLIS, I. IND.





Quite a large number of teacher will summer at Hampton, Va.

Miss Annie Howard has been appointed as a teacher in the public schools.

Shiloh Baptist church has a unique and good system of raising money. The church is divided in classes called tribes, one of the leading is St. Joseph with Mr. Foster at its head. They are to have a picnic next month.

Rev. James H. Lee will leave the city shortly for New Bedford, Mass., to spend his vacation with friends.

Mrs. D. C. Jones is travelling in the East for health. During her stay she will visit New York, Philadelphia, Pa. and Atlantic City.

Miss Medora Barker of Georgetown will spend her vacation at Silcott Springs, Va.

Miss Ursuline C. Barker, the young lady who led the Normal class of this year, deserves great credit for her well delivered speech entitled "And he sat as a child in our midst," at the commencement exercises at the Academy of Music, last Tuesday evening. Miss Barker is a lady of rare ability, having led her class from the High to the Normal school, stood No. 1, in her first years training at the Normal and now leads her class to victory.

Miss Eva H. Harvey will leave the city soon to rusticate at Hampton, Virginia.

Prof. Jean Gregory, the young son of Prof. James M. Gregory, left the city for Bordentown, N. J., this week. Before he left he paid the Bee a visit. This young man is one of the teachers in the High school and from all reports he has made a brilliant record. It will be remembered that he graduated in law from the Columbia Law School last year with high honors. Prof. Gregory will remain away all the summer.

## RIVER QUEEN.

Mr. L. J. Woolen, the manager of the Steamer River Queen, that runs to the Potomac, is no doubt one of the most accommodating men in his line of business. All churches, and the people who go on excursions could not do business with a better person, nor could they charter a finer boat than the River Queen, under the management of Mr. Woolen. It is one of the fastest boats on the river, it is one of the cleanest boats and it guarantees to carry as many people as any excursion boat on the Potomac.

The closing recital of the annual series of the pupils of Mrs. Alice Strange-Davis, will take place at the University Park Temple, 6th and Trumbull streets northwest, next Friday evening June 30th. Mrs. Davis, it will be remembered is one of the most accomplished teachers in music in this country and it is quite evident that this entertainment will surpass others heretofore given.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Bulletin of Special Excursions.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Convention Detroit, July 5-10. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 3rd to 5th, inclusive and good returning until July 12th, inclusive, with the privilege of extension until August 15th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Detroit on or before July 12th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents. Ticket will also be good going one route and returning another, at a higher rate.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Convention, Indianapolis, July 20-23. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 18th and 19th, inclusive and good returning until July 24th, inclusive, with the privilege of extension until August 20th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Indianapolis not later than July 24th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Convention, Pittsburgh, August 2-7. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going August 1st and 2nd, and good returning leaving Pittsburgh, August 6th, with the privilege of extension until August 21st, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Pittsburgh on or before August 6th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Los Angeles, California, July 11-14. One fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 for membership fee. Tickets will be sold from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, June 24th to July 14th good for return to original starting point to and including September 5th, 1899.

## Steamer River Queen

# 1899 SEASON 1899

I wish to call your attention to the Swift and Commodious

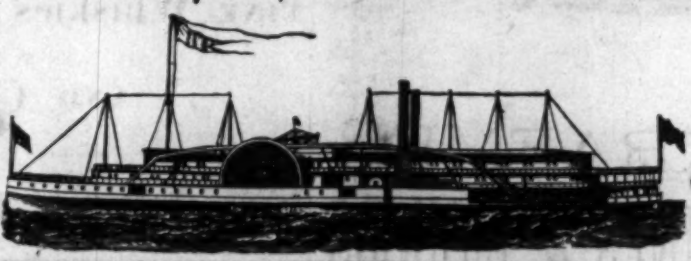
### Steamer River Queen—

With Electric Lights and all Modern Improvements and LICENSED TO CARRY 1,000 PASSENGERS,

which has been bought by—

The Notley Hall Independent Steamboat and Barge Co.

To Run to Notley Hall, & other Points on the Potomac,



With its large Dancing Pavilion and other attractions has been improved by Building a New Wharf, and being furnished with all kinds of Amusements—Flying Horses, Shooting Gallery, Swings, Riding Track, Bowling Alley, Etc. Books are now open for Charters and Extra Inducement given parties chartering early. For Particulars and Terms apply to L. J. WOOLEN, Manager.

Office 154 East Capitol St. STEAMER RIVER QUEEN. 6th Street Wharf.

## EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. INCLUDING. Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges

Thirty-second Session (1899-1900) will begin October 2, 1899, and continue seven (7) months. Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each \$80. Pharmaceutical College, \$70. All students must register before October 12, 1899. For catalogue or further information apply to—

F. J. Shadd, M. D., Secretary, 901 R Street, N. W. City of Washington.

## REAL ESTATE.

R. J. MARSHALL,

REAL ESTATE & LOAN BROKER, 508 11th Street, N. W.

FOR SALE—Near New York avenue and North Capitol street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc. This property is nicely located in an improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, \$3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store, room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, \$3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

## DUVALLS SUMMER GARDEN

2027 L street northwest

Large airy Pavillion. Swings and other amusements. Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. Books open for dates. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

## Hotel Clyde,

Firstclass Accommodations

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Hot and Cold Baths

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WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, & MONEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

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stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his

handsome new building, 314

9th street, n. w., between Penn.

ave. and D st, n. w., where he

will be pleased to see his old

friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDGES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

## JACK CHINN'S KNIFE

A Handy Weapon For a Deadly Encounter. A Sketch of "Col." Jack Chinn's Knife.

When the courts in Kentucky have nothing else to occupy their time and attention they indict Colonel "Jack" Chinn for disturbing the mental peace of his neighbor, and you can gamble that the neighbor is in the wrong. Because he is broad-shouldered, and big and strong-hearted, petting men find fault with him, and Chinn, like a big Newfoundland dog, finally takes umbrage at the jacks and maltreats him, if that can be called maltreatment.

With him the use of a knife is not intended as a joke, and is only resorted to when he thinks a life wager has been made. No doubt he uses a Bowie knife, but always a weapon made from ideas of his own and which some day will bear his name, just as the famous American dagger has handed down to posterity the cognomen of that famous Kentucky colonel who carried his knife at the back of his neck.

But why does he use a knife? The narrator will answer that as Chinn once answered him when he put the same question. Chinn is a man larger and more powerful than John L. Sullivan. He has the shoulders of an ox. After the news had been received of the doubly fatal encounter between Goodloe and Swope in Lexington, Kentucky, in which the latter used a pistol and the former a knife, the narrator was talking to Chinn about the dramatic encounter, when the latter was handed a telegram, which, after he had opened and read, he handed me. It contained simply these words:

He used your knife. Chinn being looked at inquiringly, said: "You wonder what that means. I will tell you. More than one year ago my friend, Colonel Goodloe, and Swope had a wordy encounter, I told Goodloe at that time that the other man would attempt to kill him and that he should be prepared for such an onslaught, and that he owed it to his family—he having quite a large number of children—to arm himself."

He said that he would do so, and that he would at once provide himself with a pistol. I laughed at him. You should know that Goodloe had been palsied for a number of years and that his hands were continually trembling. I said to him: "What can you do with a pistol? There can be no certainty about your aim. You must carry a knife." He rather shivered at the suggestion, and said he did not know how to use one. Then I taught him. I had two knives made. Their handles were of horn with grooves cut in them to fit the hand. In order that the grasp could not slip. The blades, which fitted into them exactly—not extending beyond, like the Bowie knife—were fully one-eighth of an inch thick at the top, narrowing to an almost razor-like edge. The steel was moved by a spring which, when touched, not only sprung the weapon into place, but held it there, so that when plunged into a body it could not double up on the hand as an ordinary penknife would. This spring also served another purpose, Colonel Bowie had to reach down his back to pull out his weapon, and then afterwards get the blade into position.

My knife, however, could be carried in the breeches pocket, and as the owner drew it by touching the spring, the blade would throw itself into place even before the knife came into sight, and its wielder would be ready for battle. I had two of these knives made and presented one to Colonel Goodloe, and taught him how to use it. He said that with such a weapon he would have no show against a man armed with a revolver. I quickly showed him that he was mistaken. I handed him an empty revolver and told him to try to place it against my breast and pull the trigger. As he moved his right hand forward with the fingers of my left hand, and with the powerful grip which I thus obtained twisted backward the hand, holding the weapon in such a way that he was powerless. Then with my right hand I sprung my knife from my breeches pocket and made a score or more of mock stabs into his defenseless breast. Again and again I showed him how to accomplish the feat, and that is how he killed Swope."

It was after this and after Chinn had made the narrator's blood run cold by using him as a model upon which to exemplify the graceful use of this Kentucky tooth pick, that I said to him: "But why use a knife?" He answered: "Different countries have different customs. Why use a pistol? Why use anything to defend yourself? If a man is seeking your life, why take any chances in the matter? Why not at once put a stop to the menace? You of the east look upon the use of fists as preferable to a pistol, and the latter is far less blood-thirsty than the employment of the knife."

"But it is all a matter of custom. In Kentucky men carry weapons habitually, and I think he who uses the knife is a far more courageous man than the one who engages in the long-range attack of a pistol. With a knife you must be close to your foe; if you use it on his back you are a dastard, and should hang for it, but should you meet him face to face and plunge it into him after fair warning and for a proper cause, there is no reason why a true man should not take you by the hand."

Reward of Victim.

Being 87 himself and his wife but 17, he regarded the outlandish with distrust. "Is there ground glass or poison in this, sweetheart?" he asked.

"No, darling," she replied. Accordingly he sent the oatmeal to a chemist and had it analyzed, and it was thoroughly established that there was neither ground glass nor poison in it, and the old man was so surprised he drank himself to death.

And his young widow came into all his property.

How much better it is not to be wicked!—Detroit Journal.

Not This Then

"I suppose you will be ready when your country calls you?" said the friend.

"Yes, sir," replied Senator Sorghum confidentially. "but I'm going to keep right on bluffing till that happens. I'm not going to lay down my hand till my country does call me."—Washington Star.

## ROTHSCHILD FREE AGAIN

Western Convict Liberated From Penitentiary After Several Years' Incarceration.

## A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

Under Some Forty or Fifty Aliases. Abe Rothschild Has an International Reputation.

Killed His Wife, Known as "Diamond Bessie," in Jefferson, Tex., and Escaped Hanging by the Liberal Use of Money—Jewelry Protective Association Made It Not for Him and He Turned Gambler.

The steel bars which have for several years confined Abe Rothschild in the Missouri State Penitentiary have been lifted and the prisoner once again breathes the fresh air of freedom. Apparently his freedom will be of short duration, as, by the terms of his conviction, he is required to leave the country immediately upon being released or he can be rearrested and tried upon several other indictments which are pending against him.

Rothschild, under some forty or fifty aliases, has an international reputation, obtained while he was engaged in acquiring other people's property without going through the formality of paying for it. He is known all over the civilized world as a criminal who has had more narrow escapes from getting his just deserts than any other man known to the police of this country or Europe. Rothschild has the further distinction of having been convicted of murder and escaping hanging only by the liberal use of money and influence upon a second trial.

He is a product of the West, as are many successful criminals, having been born in St. Louis forty-seven years ago.

He first came into public notice in 1877, when he married a woman known in the West as "Diamond Bessie" Moore, and induced her to go to Jefferson, Tex., where he registered at a hotel as "A. Monroe and wife, Cincinnati." They remained at the hotel but a few days when Mrs. Rothschild disappeared, and Abe, telling the hotel proprietor that "his wife was visiting friends," took his trunks and went to Cincinnati. A few days after the body of the unfortunate young woman was found in the woods a short distance from the hotel. She had been shot through the head and stripped of diamonds and jewelry.

Abe Rothschild shot himself on the steps of a gambling house in Cincinnati on the evening of February 17, 1877, and upon his recovery from the wound was arrested and taken to Texas for trial. The trial resulted in conviction and a sentence to hang, but later it was set aside, and after an imprisonment of three years Rothschild secured his liberty and the murder of "Diamond Bessie" remained unavenged.

He engaged in many swindles, his usual modus operandi being to take the name of a prominent merchant who was well rated in the commercial agencies. Then he would send to other merchants, principally diamond dealers, orders for goods to be shipped to the town where the prominent merchant did business. Then addressing a letter to himself under the name of the merchant he had selected he would inclose a number of drafts for a large amount and mail it, following the letter immediately.

Arriving in the town he would ask at the postoffice for the letter which he would allege he expected. He would express surprise to learn of the existence of the merchant of the same name, but would at once call upon him and introduce himself, dwelling upon the coincidence of the similarity of names. Then he would ask for the letter which he had reason to believe had been delivered to the merchant, and as the merchant would have no reason to become suspicious, he would turn it over.

The rest was easy for a man of Rothschild's unlimited resources. He would ask the merchant to hold any parcels reaching him by registered mail which were not intended for him, and within a few days would receive the diamonds and jewelry he had ordered and would leave the town. The swindle would not be discovered for at least thirty days when the diamond brokers who had shipped the goods would send in their statements and the merchant would learn of the huge swindle which had been successfully perpetrated.

The Jewellers' Protective Association sent circulars broadcast warning their clients against Rothschild, but he succeeded in reaping a rich harvest before publicity made it dangerous for him to work. Then he developed into a gambler and frequented the race tracks, making money rapidly.

He was a plunger, and several "killings" in the betting ring were engineered by him. He amassed a fortune and sailed for Europe, where he soon became well known on all the English and French race tracks. Luck turned against him, though, and after a long campaign he became "broke" and again turned his attention to swindling. He finally fled to Ontario to escape the United States authorities, who were hot on his tracks, but he was arrested and taken to Missouri, where he was wanted on several charges.

It was stipulated when he was extradited that he could only be tried on two charges, and he was convicted and sentenced to four years in the Jefferson City Penitentiary, which time he has served. Rothschild has only one eye, an artificial one occupying the place of the other, which he shot out when he attempted suicide prior to his arrest for the killing of "Diamond Bessie," in 1877.

Evolution and Invention

They afterward thought that the Unconscious Imbecile purposely directed the conversation to the subject of evolution and environment.

"Certainly," the Lay Figure had asserted, "I am aware that climatic conditions operate sometimes to retard the course of evolution, but it is new to me that they have ever reversed the process of development."

"Do they not often make monkeys of the weather prophets?" shrieked the Unconscious Imbecile, falling in a fit to avoid punishment.—Detroit Journal.







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Large  
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All Modern Improvements.

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Strictly First-Class Meals.

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The Hotel Douglass.

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THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.  
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Write or call. olite waiters. First class  
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Electric Lighting, Steam Heat, Elec-  
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HOTELS.

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Fine old whiskies always on hand.  
Good Havana cigars.

Our rooms are large and airy in  
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Rooms with or without board. Single  
rooms 50 cents and \$1.

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W.C.FURR

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How Can You Say

So good second hand  
Typewriters at such  
low prices We are fre-  
quently asked. The  
answer is easy. We  
have the agency of the  
JEWETT, the latest  
and highest of all high grade type-  
writers. In exchange for it we get the  
best of other makes, and by having ex-  
ceptional advantages to put these ma-  
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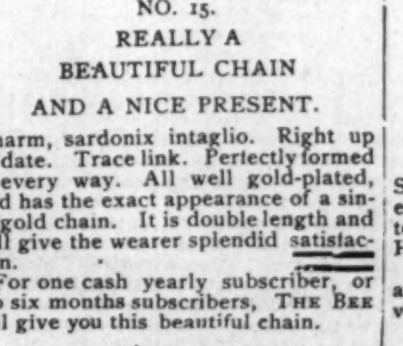


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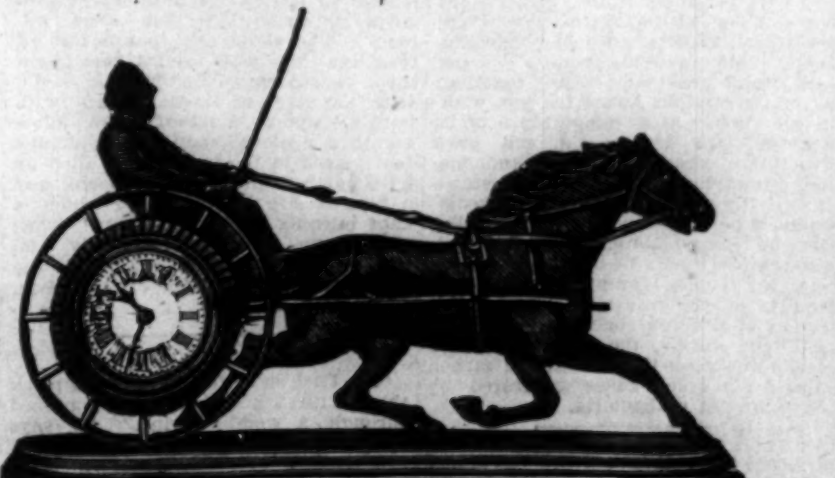
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If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one of  
these beautiful clocks



## REELS OF BARBED WIRE.

One Thing That Is Never Handled Without Gloves When It Is Shipped.

Barbed wire for shipment is wound on reels containing about 100 pounds each. In its dimensions a reel of wire is of about the size of a half-bushel measure; innumerable barbs projecting from it all over except for narrow strips of board that extend across the ends and form the end pieces of the reel. Large quantities of barbed wire are exported and it is a common sight to see the reels going aboard ships lying at South street wharves, says the New York Sun. The wire is brought alongside the ship on the deck of a lighter, such a load consisting perhaps of 2,000 or 3,000 reels; sometimes two or three lighter loads are taken aboard a single ship. If it can be done the lighter is brought alongside the vessel, in the slip, in order, as far as possible, to avoid handling; with the lighter alongside the wire can be hoisted directly from the lighter into the ship. Sometimes it is necessary to tie the lighter to the opposite side of the wharf from that at which the vessel is made fast, and move the wire across the wharf. In that case more handling is required.

There should be a man on the lighter to tumble the reels down from the load and roll them alongside to the rail, the rolling being done with the foot. On the deck of the lighter, at the rail, stands two men, each with a cotton hook. When the reel of wire has been rolled along to them and tipped over on its side, between them, they each set a hook through strands enough of the wire to hold, and lift the reel and set it up on the strapping of the wharf. Thence it is tipped over onto the wharf by a man standing there to receive it, and he starts it rolling across the wharf by a push with the foot. He wears hand coverings of some sort, as every longshoreman does in handling barbed wire; these protective coverings include gloves and mittens of leather and hand leathers. The hand leathers worn are seven or eight inches in length and five or six inches in breadth and are often cut from old boot legs. Hand leathers have a slit in them across one end, through which the hand is passed, the strip of leather above the slit resting on the back of the wrist. When the palm and insides of the fingers of gloves have been worn out the gloves are put on with the back of the glove on the palm side of the hand and used in that manner until that side is worn out also. The reels of wire are gathered in bunches of six at the foot of the board that rises from the wharf, resting against the ship to protect the side of the ship from being scraped in hoisting cargo aboard; they are hoisted aboard with a bit of stevedores' gear made expressly for the purpose, comprising half a dozen dangling lengths of rope, each with a hook at the end of it, which can be spread out to reach the reels. A hook is put into each reel, under wire enough to give it a secure hold, and when they have all been hooked, the bunch is hoisted up the side of the ship.

## Upset By an Umbrella.

"Talking about stealing umbrellas," said a New Orleans man, "I had a whimsical experience last week. One afternoon, when it was raining, I happened to see a very good umbrella in the hall and—well, I annexed it, or rather, I established a protectorate, intending to return it before night to the gentleman in the adjoining office, who I supposed, of course was the owner."

"But somehow or other I didn't, and for several days I dodged him in and out of the building, feeling particularly uncomfortable and guilty. Finally he dropped in, and, seeing the umbrella in the front office walked off with it. I witnessed the incident unobserved from the rear room, and, naturally, said nothing. Next day we encountered in the elevator and he handed me the umbrella."

"Here's your parachute," he said. "I'll have to own up that I appropriated it yesterday, but it was raining and the temptation was too strong for my morals."

"I took it rather gingerly and refrained from offering any explanation. That afternoon I set it just outside my door and had the satisfaction of seeing it disappear under the arm of an architect who is a prominent member of my church and generally regarded as a very moral man. Since then he has had pressing business whenever I have into sight, and I infer that he is suffering a duplicate of the pang recently experienced by myself and my neighbor. The fellow who originally left it hasn't turned up, so I suppose that he, too, is a member of the robber band."

## Engine Driven By Bacteria.

N. P. Melnikoff, the editor of the Russian Journal "Technique," has made a little model of an engine which depends for its motive power upon the fermentation of bacteria. Although the engine of itself has no practical value, it nevertheless furnishes an interesting example of the power which can be derived from fermenting bodies. Mr. Melnikoff decomposes glucose into its constituents. One hundred and eighty parts glucose will give ninety two parts of alcohol and eighty-eight parts of carbon dioxide gas. In a copper vessel, glucose, an acid phosphate, acetic acid, gelatin, water (75 per cent), and yeast are mixed together. After twenty-four hours the gas with in the vessel, at a temperature of 20 degrees C. (68 degrees F.), will have attained a pressure of four and one-half atmospheres. The inventor states that if the vessel containing the yeast bacteria be large, and the engine cylinder be correspondingly proportioned, enough power can be obtained to operate an engine uninterruptedly for twenty or thirty hours. The fermentation of different bacteria will give different results, the power produced depending upon the quantity of carbon dioxide or other gases generated by each species of bacteria.

## Pillering Guests.

After the ball given by the Paris Municipal Council to their electors and friends at the Hotel de Ville, it was found that six dozen silver spoons and 686 other articles, such as plates, mustard pots and flower vases, had been taken away, while many of the dancers had helped themselves to bottles of champagne for home consumption.

## NATURE'S DAINTIES.

CURIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD THAT ARE BUT LITTLE KNOWN.

Dislike for Horseflesh Founded on Prejudice—Bear's Flesh a Decided Favorite—Rhinoceros Meat Not Without Admirers—Lion Flesh Said to Be Good Eating.

It was Punch who pathetically complained of the monotony of eternal beef and mutton, and prayed for the invention of a new meat. Indeed, the English bill of fare is an exceedingly limited one, and many besides Punch have sometimes wished that a new meat could be invented. But we do not take advantage of all the dainties which nature offers; it is not necessary to invent a new meat, but simply to acquire courage to taste and eat hitherto uneaten animals, birds and reptiles.

The cow, sheep, pig, various fowls, game and fish furnish all the items of the various bills of fare; indeed the food of the vast majority of the people simply consists of beef and mutton, with occasional changes to pork and fish. There are, however, many other animals which, prejudice apart, would furnish just as nourishing and tasty and more novel food. Horseflesh is regarded with popular horror, but the dislike is one simply founded on prejudice. No doubt the flesh of old, worn-out nags is neither very palatable nor nourishing. But a horse which from its birth is intended for food, and fed and cared for like an ox, supplies excellent meat. It is much finer in flavor than beef or mutton, and much more expensive. In Paris the restaurants include horse beef in their daily menus. In England it is sometimes served at great feasts as a novelty, and 10 shillings a pound is the usual price paid for it. Similarly, donkey flesh is very good eating, provided it is young. A donkey more than eight months old is not edible. In taste it is said to much resemble a turkey, though very much finer in flavor. Two shillings a pound is the price for donkey meat, but a big demand would, of course, reduce this to a reasonable figure; the same remark applies to horseflesh. In Arabia the horse is eaten and considered a great delicacy.

Custom and prejudice alone prevent many really tasty and common animals being used for food. Of all animals the pig, with its filthy, groveling habits and four-seen the most unlikely to be appreciated by human beings. Yet the pig, whose name is a synonym for all that is low and bestial, is eaten without repugnance—nay, with relish. Charles Lamb wrote a prose epic in praise of roast pork. A dainty lady will eat and enjoy roast pork, but she would scream and shudder at the very idea of eating a roast rat. Yet the rat is a vegetarian, and most cleanly in its habits while nobody can claim that for the pig. Rat pie is a great delicacy, and was a dish of which the Rev. J. G. Wood, the celebrated naturalist, was extremely fond.

During the siege of Paris, in 1871, the starving inhabitants ate up all the animals in the zoo. Elephant and lion steaks and the flesh of other wild animals were eaten, and though it was a case of Hobson's choice—that is, none at all—the Parisians found that they were very palatable. Even now the gourmets of Paris delight in the flesh of camels, lions and elephants. Camel's flesh is brought from Algeria, and is said to be remarkably like beef. It is as tender as veal, and the Arabs regard it as very nutritious. The hump of a camel is the tit-bit of the beast, and when plump and fat is a dainty indeed.

In the South of France snakes are sold, ready for cooking, under the name of hedge eels. Frank Buckland, the famous naturalist, stated that he once made a hearty meal of a boa constrictor, its flesh being exceedingly white and firm, and not unlike veal in taste. Fried or stewed rattlesnake is very like eel, which people eat without a qualm of stomach or conscience.

Lion flesh is said to be very good eating, but tiger is tough and sinewy. Nevertheless, the latter is eaten in India, as there is a superstition that it imparts strength and cunning to the eater. Bear's flesh is a great favorite in Germany, and smoked tongues and hams are considered great delicacies. On account of the rarity of brain, they are expensive. Sausage—so dear to the Teutonic heart—and stomach—is also made with bear liver; 25 pounds of sausage can be made from a single liver.

There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion as to the merits of elephant's flesh. In India and Africa it is a favorite dish with the natives, but a European who has traveled much in Africa says: "I have tasted elephant over and over again. It is more like soft leather and glue than anything else I can compare it to." Another traveler, however, declares that he cannot imagine how an animal so coarse and heavy can produce such delicate and tender flesh. All authorities, however, agree in commending elephant's foot. Even the traveler quoted above, who compared elephant's flesh to leather and glue, admits that "baked elephant's foot is a dish fit for a king. When an elephant is shot in Africa the flesh is cut into strips and dried; it is then called 'biltong.' The elephant's foot is cut off from the knee joint, and a hole about three feet deep is dug in the earth, with the sides of it baked hard with burning wood. Most of these fatigues are then removed, and the elephant's foot placed in the hole. It is filled up with earth, tightly packed down, and a blazing fire built on top, which is kept burning for three hours. Thus cooked, the flesh is like a jelly, and can be eaten with a spoon. It is the greatest delicacy which can be given to a Kaffir."

## To Cure Warts.

"An Irish cure for warts is to prick them with a gooseberry thorn passed through a wedding ring." So says "Herbal Simples: Approved for Modern Uses of Cure." Seventeen other remedies are credited by the author with the same positive power. But he makes this comment on their use: "By some subtle bodily action wrought through a suggestion received by the mind, warts do undoubtedly disappear as the result of these and many other equally trivial proceedings."

## \$180. A TON FOR BAD SAND."

Railroad Man's Mistake in Handling a Car of Crushed Gold Ore.

The average railroad official, from the President down to the section boss, is thoroughly conversant with the work that comes in his department, but the following incident shows that even the higher officials can make mistakes.

Several months ago a Kansas City, Mo., company bought a carload of crushed ore in Mexico. Advances were duly received that the ore had been shipped—twenty tons of it. Weeks passed and the ore did not come. The smelting company politely asked the local agent of the railroad when the ore would arrive. The local agent said that he had never heard of it. The smelting company then appealed to the general agent of the road. The general agent gave it up. Along the line the question was passed until it reached an official who started out a tracer for the carload of ore. A tracer is a document on which every agent, train conductor and every other person who has had anything to do with the shipment must say whence he took it and where he laid it down. From the mine in Mexico the car of ore was traced from junction point to junction point until it was well with the railroad company's local yards at Kansas City, and thence to a side track by the roundhouse and into the possession of the master mechanic.

A carload of crushed gold ore looks like a lot of yellow sand, and this particular carload had been knocked about and disrespected as a car of common sand should be. When the officials were notified that the tracer had chased the car into the master mechanic's track they sent him a note asking him about the disposition of the car, giving its number. The master mechanic turned the note over and endorsed it on the back: "The car contained a bad quality of sand. Some of it I used in the sand boxes of the engines, but it was not serviceable, so I had it scattered along the right of way." The railroad paid the smelter company \$180 a ton for the "bad sand."

## Paris an Impregnable City.

The French have been taught wisdom by past experience, and as a result have planned, and a few years ago finished, a system of fortification around Paris which are probably unequalled for the purposes for which they are intended by any similar fortifications in the world. A well-informed military writer, a member of the general staff of the German army, has given it as his opinion that a successful siege of Paris would be under present conditions, an impossible undertaking.

The new fortifications that surround the French capital, says Pearson's, are some fifteen or twenty miles from the city, and are connected with Paris and with each other by a railway system which would enable the French commander to quickly mass at one point a very large body of men, while the general of the besieging army, if he wished to prevent the city from obtaining supplies and thus shut in the people and the army that was defending it, would have to occupy a line extending more than one hundred miles, and hence could not by any possibility collect a large number of his force at any one point to resist with even a shadow of hope an attack of the enemy.

It required a German army of approximately 500,000 men to lay siege to Paris from September 19, 1870, to January 30, 1871; but the authority we refer to is of the opinion that to repeat the same operation a German besieging army would have to number more than 2,000,000 men, and the work of maintaining such a force and properly handling its parts would be something which few Governments would care to undertake and few military commanders would be able to efficiently perform.

The French have spent upon these new fortifications an amount variously estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and hence can well afford to sell the land occupied by some of the now obsolete fortifications of a generation ago.

## A Little Luck at Monte Carlo.

A short time ago a young man paid his first visit to the Casino, and with an absolute lack of knowledge of how the game is played, threw down a louis at the trente-et-quarante table. It chanced to fall on black. Lost in trying to follow the game, he paid no further attention to it until the croupier called his attention to the fact that he had staked the maximum and that he must remove his winnings. Entirely unheeded by his twenty franc piece had "doubled up" until it had reached the maximum. He obeyed the croupier, leaving on his stake, and black came up again. Now he began to take some interest, and as he had chanced on a run of fifteen blacks he shortly afterward left the table with sixty-eight thousand francs for the run over.

He seemed to have no desire to pursue his fortune any further, and at his first loss he left. Moreover, it would seem that on this particular occasion the plan of the temptress did not seem to have succeeded, for the next day the hero of the previous evening was to be seen contentedly staking single louis again, and he left Monte Carlo at night carrying his winning almost intact. The name of this most fortunate, most wise young man was the Baron Rolling.

## Prehistoric Man's Favorite Food.

What was the favorite food of prehistoric man? According to Dr. Prelog, of Prague, it was his brother. He proves from an examination of some prehistoric remains at Knovize, in Bohemia, that the people who buried them were cannibals, not from need, but from choice, and that they preferred the flesh of their own relatives, especially if young and tender, to that of their enemies. He also contends, and most anthropologists seem to agree with him, that the eating of human flesh in prehistoric times spread all over Europe, the practice being first induced by scarcity of other food, next by preference, and was finally persisted in for religious, or, rather, ceremonial reasons. The flesh was in every case prepared by cooking, sometimes with the juice of oranges and lemons.

## MILLIONS OF WORDS.

AUTHORS WHOSE PENS HAVE TRAVELED HUNDREDS OF MILES.

The Colossal Record Made By an English Writer—Julius Verne Who Has Written More Books Than the Years He Has Lived—Some Other Instances of Prolific Writing.

Among the hundreds of busy writers whose pens minister to our delight, it is difficult to say who is the most prolific, and still more difficult to give an accurate estimate of the quantity of work he has produced.

Among English writers of to-day the palm of fecundity would probably go to Mr. G. A. Henty, the veteran journalist and novelist. Mr. Henty has been an industrious writer since the early fifties, when he acted as special correspondent to the Standard. Apart from his press work, which must be a mountain in itself, he has produced a dozen novels and books of travel, and more than half a hundred delightful books for boys.

A careful estimate of his output of books alone places his record at about 12,000,000 words, and his total pen work probably exceeds 20,000,000 words. It helps us to form an estimate of this colossal record when we consider that to read all that Mr. Henty has published, reading diligently for six hours a day and for six days a week, it would take forty weeks to exhaust his last column or page.

If we were to undertake the task of simply copying this mountain of matter, we would have to devote six years to our task—working, as before, thirty-six hours a week, and allowing ourselves no time for holidays. And yet, stupendous as the task may seem, the total area of the sheets of paper which Mr. Henty has covered in nearly fifty years of hard writing would be only five-sixths of an acre, or less than the area of thousands of suburban gardens.

If written in a single line—linked fiction long drawn out—and beginning at Charing Cross, the last word of the line would be found in Middlesborough, nearly 240 miles from the first. At an average of payment of one guinea a thousand words, which is, of course, very much under the rate received, Mr. Henty must have made £20,000 with his pen. Probably £50,000 is an under-estimate of his actual receipts.

The modern writer who most nearly approaches Mr. Henty's record is M. Jules Verne, another name as dear to boys as well as adults. Jules Verne claims to have written more books than the years he has lived, which are seventy, and it will be safe to place his literary output at quite 12,000,000 words, making due allowance for the fact that his books are shorter than Mr. Henty's. His journalistic work is an unknown quantity; but, no doubt, it would add materially to his record. Still, in spite of such lifelong and long life industry, a line of less than two hundred miles seems to be a disappointing result. The financial return is doubtless more satisfactory, for M. Verne is credited with having made £100,000 with his pen.

Miss Braddon probably ranks third among "long-distance writers" of our day. Since she made her first timid venture in 1850 with the "Tale of the Serpent," she has produced novels at the rate of one in every nine months approximately; and her output in fiction alone may be placed at 10,500,000 words, or nearly half an acre of manuscript.

Marion Crawford, among our younger writers, has been markedly prolific. Since "Mr. Isaacs" captured the reading world, some years ago, he has written on an average two long novels every year, with a total of about 6,000,000 words, or a quarter of an acre of manuscript.

Sir Walter Besant's record is difficult to estimate, besides, in addition to his many novels, he has done a large and unascertainable amount of work in journalism. It will be well within the mark, however, to estimate his output at from ten to twelve millions of words, a record which was probably exceeded by the late James I. Layn, one of the most industrious of all our scribes.

In books alone Mr. George Meredith has written about 8,000,000 words, a record which Mr. Black has probably exceeded.

Mr. Rider Haggard's output may be placed at about 4,500,000; Mr. Grant Allen's at a trifle more, taking into account his large contributions to journals; while Mr. Anthony Hope has probably not exceeded two and a half million words, or a line thirty miles long.

Mr. Baring Gould, who, although placed last, is in the very rear rank of prolific writers, has written with his busy pen quite 2,000,000 words, and is entitled to be classed with Mr. Henty and M. Jules Verne.

## Selecting Timber.

A German paper devoted to wood-working interests states that in selecting timber it is of the greatest importance to ascertain whether the tree from which it is taken was cut in the winter or in the summer; that which is cut in the winter being superior and having a higher value. The reason for this is that trees have a resting period between October and May, during which time the cells contain starch that is not found in the summer. The starch serves to close the pores, making the wood close and impenetrable, so that winter-hewn timber is used exclusively in making barrel staves. To test the timber it is covered with an iodine solution, which comes into contact with iodine produces a violet color, will give the timber a yellow color, if it were cut in the summer. On the other hand, a tree hewn in winter will have series of dark ink-colored stripes on a yellow ground.

## Record-Breaking Farming.

A native born American farmer on a 6,000 acre farm in Iowa made a profit of over \$50,000 in 1898 out of his corn crop. This was on an investment of \$258,406.83, including land at \$30 an acre, all necessary machinery, buildings and stock. This was a record breaker, and shows what can be done by intelligence, modern methods and close application to a chosen calling.

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LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK.



LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK.  
The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight, soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfume Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it

Lee's Medicant Company.

S. Heller, 720 7th street northwest